

CITIZENS NAMED IN TREHY TRIAL

Featross Lawyers Tell of Several Hundred Alleged Illegal Voters.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Norfolk, Va., December 17.—With Deputy Clerk of the Courts W. L. Gilkeson acting as witness and clerk, lawyers for the contestants in the Trehy-Bearss and Tinsall-Stanworth contested election cases, to-day read the names of several hundred citizens whom they claimed had no right to vote in the recent election. In several instances the names of persons recorded as having voted in the Fifth and Sixth Precincts, Mr. Trehy's home ward, were not found on the books in that ward. In others there were a discrepancy in initials.

Lawyers for the contestants claimed that they proposed to show that one man voted three times. Lawyers for Trehy and Tinsall declared that the charge was untrue and that it would be shown that there were three people who voted and that initials. Attorneys for the contestants announced that they would attack the constitutional right of citizens to vote in any other ward than the one in which they resided, or where they voted in one ward and were listed by the city treasurer for poll-tax payment in another. Attorney Walter H. Taylor, representing James V. Trehy, declared that he did not believe the representative judge had given up his right to do so.

Doings of Santa:



SANTA CLAUS HAS TURNED THE HOLIDAY NECKWEAR BUSINESS OVER TO US.

We've visited New York specially to get the best New York and London cravatting for Xmas. It's a collection that will satisfy the most exacting customer.

The variety gives unlimited scope. You can't criticize her taste if she buys it here.

In Xmas boxes, 50c, to \$3.

We've had unusual activity in our Traveler's Goods Department.

English Kit Bags.

Cabin Bags, fitted.

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Toilet Articles in Leather Rolls, Collar and Cuff Pouches.

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Indestructo Trunks.

Caddy Bags.

Steamer Rugs.

Motor Robes.

O.H. Berry & Co.

LEGISLATURE TO REMOVE TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS

(Continued from First Page.)

credit every day from people who ought to have it.

Postal Savings Exempt.

The United States government absolutely exempts deposits in Postal Savings Banks from tax. If the present policy is continued, it can only result in diverting money from the banks which now pay 3 per cent, and which under existing laws are subject to 3-4 per cent taxes on deposits, to the Postal Savings Banks, which pay 2 per cent.

"But that is not all. My argument here is not for the banks. That money is deposited in Postal Savings Banks goes for purchase of government bonds, or other securities, usually from outside of our State. It is taking money out of the channels of trade. Furthermore people are being induced to make investments in real estate bonds, which are not tax-exempt, and in other paper which may not be good, to escape this burden of taxation. If this policy is continued, it is a blow to Virginia that will set us back for years. What about the widow and orphan—the trustee of fiduciary funds—who has only the income from bank deposits? When widow has the family to support on her meager 3 per cent, are we to tax her at 3-4 per cent for taxes, State and city, leaving her as her part but 1-1/4 per cent?"

Financial Loss Small.

Mr. Bryan showed that as far as remitting this tax was concerned the financial loss would be small, as not one-twentieth of the money in bank is actually returned for taxation. Money in bank belonging to corporations is taxed as capital in business, so that the largest depositors are not effected.

Senator Monroe agreed that the operations of the obsolete law was having the effect of driving money out of Virginia to New York and other States where bank deposits are not taxed.

Chairman Etchols said that he had heard on what appeared to be good authority that John D. Tinsall, who withdrew from Richmond banks more than \$2,000,000 to escape this burden of taxation, and that not more than \$1,000,000 came back to the banks of this State.

The Legal Situation.

Mr. Bryan explained that from a strictly technical point of view as a lawyer, it might be held to be unconstitutional to abolish the tax altogether. Money in bank is property, and the Constitution says that property must be taxed. The bill proposed segregates this subject of taxation entirely to the State, forbidding the cities to tax bank deposits at all, and to meet the technical requirement, the State lays the purely nominal tax of 2 cents on the \$100 of deposit, or one-fifth of 1 per cent, in lieu of the present combined State and city rates of 3-4 per cent. Before the Legislature meets, Mr. Bryan agreed to ascertain what States do tax bank deposits, and what their rates are.

"Taxation too often is extinction," he argued. "The wise policy of the State is not to tax things to death, but to live and let live. We should bring industry and enterprise and investment to this State by wise policies and temperate legislation, rather than by ruinous policies of the past. By a just and selective method of taxation, we can attain to those measures of prosperity which obtain in States where such systems are in vogue."

Mr. Bryan warmly praised Auditor Moore's plan for the general segregation of taxes, as the ultimate goal toward which the State is working. This step, he said, was in that direction, and would meet an emergency condition of enormous magnitude.

Banks Curtailing Loans.

"As president of the Virginia Bankers' Association during the past year," said Mr. McAdams, "I have had letters from people in every section of the State, asking whether something could not be done. We have decided that this is of more importance to the whole State than our claim for a reduction of the tax on bank stocks. The effect of this law in actual operation has just started. Last year it was four times as bad as had ever been before. This year we are already feeling the pressure of withdrawals of money. The banks are curtailing loans, withdrawing money from circulation, and preparing to meet the drain which will come if this tax is again to be imposed on money in bank on February 1. It should be the policy of the State to encourage frugality and saving, the accumulation of funds in bank, and to discourage hoarding and withdrawals of money from general use. If this committee can make some conservative statement that it is in favor of some such change as is proposed, it will tend to allay the situation and prevent the further withdrawal from Virginia of money needed for our own commercial development."

Little Reported for Taxation.

Mr. Warthen gave statistics to show that out of \$176,000,000 on deposit in banks, as shown by reports to the State Banking Commissioner, less than \$7,000,000 had been returned for taxation.

Senator Holt, who had come in late and not heard the discussion, thought that if a bill were to be adopted relating to the State a peculiar subject of taxation, something should be given to the cities and counties in return.

When he was informed what a small proportion was actually returned for taxation, and how the offset of having the law on the statute books was producing a condition closely akin to panic among the smaller depositors, he voted with the other members of the committee in favor of the general purpose of the bill, the action being taken unanimously.

Many Members Already Pledged.

Mr. Warthen said that he had been over the greater part of the State, representing the State Bankers' Association in this matter, and with other members of the committee had interviewed fully 75 per cent of the members of the General Assembly, and had not met one who was not in favor of immediate legislation to give relief to a situation which is delving millions of money from the State.

Individual instances were cited of a man who had \$100 in bank during last year, and who was paid 3 per cent, or \$3, by the bank, and charged \$175 in State and city taxes on his deposit, and also of a property owner who withdrew from the banks in January a large sum of money, buying nontaxable bonds, which he disposed of in February, paying brokerage charges both ways, rather than a tax of 1-3/4 per cent on his total deposit.

No Trace of Miss McCann

Reports of Her Being Seen in Chicago Not Credited.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, December 17.—Those who are hunting for Jessie McCann declared to-night that they had no idea where she was, but they were sure she was not in Chicago. Detectives Brierton,

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Beginning this morning, we call for a quick clearance of

Girls' and Misses' Coats

The lots are small, so call in early to-day.

\$15.00 and \$12.50 Cheviot Mixtures at \$8.00 and \$7.50.

\$16.50 and \$14.00 White Serge Norfolks and Reefs at \$11.50 and \$8.50.

\$28 White Chinchillas—Misses' three-quarter length—at \$22.00.

\$28 Blue, Brown and Gray Chinchillas, three-quarter length, at \$20.00.

\$20 Chinchillas, three-quarter length, at \$14.00.

This sale means a wonderful saving to quick buyers.

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who is leading the search here for the missing church worker of Pathus, says that neither he nor the girl's family has any new clues to her whereabouts and yet they do not place confidence in the report that she has been seen in Chicago by two persons.

Miss Ethel McCann, sister of the vanished girl, was shown dispatches from Chicago in which it was said that Miss McCann had been sighted in a house which ought to rent \$1,000 in a house in Walsh Avenue, and in which a Chicago doctor claimed that Miss McCann was among his recent callers, but speaking for the family she did not lay much stress on the reports.

"It's foolish! It's foolish," she said.

FARMERS' UNION HOLD SESSION.

Charles S. Barrett Praises Good Feeling Between Rural Districts and Farmers.

Shelby, N. C., December 17.—Featuring the opening session of the North Carolina Farmers' Union, which convened for its winter meeting in this city to-day, was the election of Charles S. Barrett, president of the National City, who dwelt on the increasing good feeling between rural districts and farmers. Mr. Barrett said that the present combined State and city rates of 3-4 per cent before the Legislature meets, Mr. Bryan agreed to ascertain what States do tax bank deposits, and what their rates are.

"Taxation too often is extinction," he argued. "The wise policy of the State is not to tax things to death, but to live and let live. We should bring industry and enterprise and investment to this State by wise policies and temperate legislation, rather than by ruinous policies of the past. By a just and selective method of taxation, we can attain to those measures of prosperity which obtain in States where such systems are in vogue."

Mr. Bryan warmly praised Auditor Moore's plan for the general segregation of taxes, as the ultimate goal toward which the State is working. This step, he said, was in that direction, and would meet an emergency condition of enormous magnitude.

EVIDENCE GIVEN IN RATE HEARING

Chairman Clark, Endeavoring to Get at Facts. Questions Witnesses.

Greensboro, N. C., December 17.—The second day of the hearing before Chairman E. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the application of the carriers and the Corporation Commission of North Carolina, to put into effect certain freight rate adjustments agreed upon, and of the intervening petition of Virginia cities for proportionate reductions to Virginia points, was opened entirely with testimony. The morning session was taken up by North Carolina, in an effort to show that the proposed reductions are equitable and just, while during the afternoon session the Virginia cities introduced testimony tending to show that the reductions to North Carolina from western points would give this State an advantage over Virginia.

Chairman Clark stated that it is the purpose of the Interstate Commerce Commission to get at the facts concerning the proposed rate adjustments, and at intervals during the morning and afternoon sessions he questioned the witnesses relative to different phases of the controversy. The chairman said that only testimony bearing directly on the fourth section of the commerce Act, which states that no more can be charged for a long haul than for short haul over the same line in the same direction, was wanted. It was said to-night that the hearing would be concluded to-morrow.

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The very smartest styles and patterns in wide variety.

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A. S. CUNNINGHAM ILL

Editor of the Confederate Veteran Found Unconscious in His Office.

Nashville, Tenn., December 17.—A. S. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran, and widely known to both Union and Confederate veterans, is critically ill. He was found unconscious in his office this morning suffering from a hemorrhage of the nose.

The foreign consuls asked for guarantees for their countrymen and these, as well as the State of Tennessee, responded.

General Carranza denied that any foreigners were molested in Chihuahua City, with the exception of the Spaniards, who were held incommunicado.

Some 50,000 ranchers, according to the President's statement, obeyed this order. The decree issued to-day calls upon all State Governors to organize these ranch defenders into a national guard, which may be called upon at any time to fight rebels or start a counter-revolution.

The government reports the beginning of one of the counter-revolts.

The State of Sonora, composed of 500 men, who have burned bridges along the Southern Pacific Railroad, so as to separate the Northern and Southern rebels.

The town of Los Reyes, on the Inter-ocean Railway, fourteen miles south-east of the capital, was looted by Zapistas this afternoon. The town was partly destroyed. Twenty-six citizens who resisted the bandits were killed.

Foreigners Not molested.

Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, December 17.—After a long illness, JOHN W. GROTH, husband of Mrs. GROTH, died this morning. His wife and two sons, ROBERT and JOHN, were present.

Mr. GROTH was a prominent citizen of Hermosillo, and died at the home of his wife.

His funeral will take place FRIDAY at 2:30 P. M. in Oakwood Cemetery.

DEATHS.

GOODMAN—Died at his residence, 2005 Kensington Avenue, December 17, at 2 P. M. MR. E. L. GOODMAN, aged sixty-one years.

Funeral notice later.

BRONKOS—Died.

At 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN W. BRONKOS, 75, after a long illness, died at his home.

He leaves one sister and three brothers—JOSEPH C. ALEX. G. OF NEW YORK, and GEORGE L. BROOKS, of WASHINGTON, D. C.

His remains will be interred in Hillside Cemetery at 11 o'clock A. M. Friday.

FRIDAY—Died.

At 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, after a long illness, CAPTAIN FOREST S. CHESTERMAN, 51, died at his home.

He leaves his wife and two devoted sisters, MRS. R. O. BORGES of Richmond, and MRS. F. G. MURRAY, and one brother, Wirt A. Chesterman.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MINER—Died at his residence, 1000 Park Avenue, December 17, at 11 o'clock A. M.

He leaves his wife and two sons.

Funeral notice later.

OBITUARY.

ELLIOTT F. DUESBERRY.

Elliott F. Duesberry, son of Henry and Frances Parkinson Duesberry, died at the Memorial Hospital on Tuesday night in the sixtieth year of his age.

He leaves his brother, A. J. Duesberry, of Highgate, Vermont, and a son, A. J. Duesberry, Jr., of New Haven.

As a young man he enlisted with the Blues, in which organization and the Walker Light Guards he served for several years. When his company volunteered in the Spanish-American War he went to the front as a Lieutenant, serving until mustered out on December 16, 1898. His funeral will be held from the residence of his wife, Mrs. William H. Curry, 407 North Robinson Street, at 2:3